

Travel

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates to providing smart travel information. More particularly, the invention relates to two particular search features, a universal search and a local escape, wherein the user is provided with updated and dynamic travel information.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

Travelers go to and use travel World Wide Web (web) sites for obtaining travel information. More specifically, there are a number of sites that provide travel information for a particular destination, such as, the city of Paris. Such sites are more or less simple lookups to static content. An end user enters a destination and is presented with results on web pages.

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Some examples of simple lookup results on a web page, according to the prior art is discussed with reference to Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 2 shows a web page from Preview Travel presenting simple lookup results for the city of Paris. Fig. 3 shows a web page from Expedia.com™ presenting simple lookup results for the city of Paris.

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minimum number of web pages as possible, so as to provide a good experience for the end user.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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The invention provides two features to a proprietary travel system: a universal search feature and a local escapes feature.

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The universal search feature comprises a travel search tool that gives the end user everything in a glance and in an organized fashion. The universal travel search feature is intended for all internal and external partners of the travel system. Current search results comprise, but are not limited to six categories: Destination guides, Canned keywords, Local events, Low air fares, Hot deals, and Lodging.

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The local escapes feature comprises an at-a-glance compilation of things to do for the weekend in a specified area. The local escapes feature is planned for fifty predetermined cities. The local escapes feature is intended for all internal and external partners of the travel system. Features within local escapes comprise, but are not limited to Fare watch (air), Weekend E-Fares (air), Local events, Hot deals (lodging), Links to other cities, and Other resources, e.g. Maps & Resources.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows a schematic diagram of the universal search system according to the invention;

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Fig. 2 shows a web page presenting search results for the city of Paris according to the prior art;

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Fig. 3 shows a web page presenting search results for the city of Paris according to the prior art;

Fig. 4 shows an example of the main entry into the universal search system according to the invention;

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Fig. 5 is an example of a search results web page for a destination according to the invention;

Fig. 6 is an example of a search results web page for an interest according to the invention;

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Fig. 7 is an example of a more page according to the invention, and

Fig. 8 is an example of a web page showing content of the local escapes feature according to the invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides two features to a proprietary travel system: a universal search feature and a local escapes feature.

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The universal search feature comprises a travel search mechanism that gives the end user everything in a glance and in an organized fashion. The universal travel search feature is intended to link to content of all internal and external partners of the travel system. Current search results comprise, but are not limited to six categories: destination guides, canned keywords, local events, low air fares, hot deals, and lodging.

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The local escapes feature comprises an at-a-glance compilation of things to do for the weekend in a specified area. The local escapes feature, also referred simply as local escapes, preferably is planned for fifty predetermined cities. The local escapes feature is intended to link to content of all internal and external partners of the travel system. Categories within local escapes comprise, but are not limited to fare watch (air), weekend e-fares (air), local events, hot deals (lodging), links to other cities, and other resources, e.g.

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20 maps & resources.

Thus, the claimed invention comprises an intelligent way to display travel information from many varied sources, static and/or dynamic, and in a way that is coherent and consistent to the end user.

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Universal Search.

The preferred embodiment of universal search comprises a multi-database search. Depending upon what an end user specifies, a context is determined for the end user. The claimed invention embeds a number of keywords that are then used to present to the end user travel related information, such as, for example, specific deals, categories, and other things of that nature. For example, if an end user types in the name of a city, then the claimed invention jumps to that particular city, however also pulling in information about low fares from various airports into that city, hotels, hotel deals that are specific to that city, car rentals, and the like. To a certain extent, the claimed invention anticipates the reason why the end user inputs the name of the city, *i.e.* what information the end user desires.

In another embodiment of the invention a predetermined list of major cities is provided, such as, for example, New York, San Francisco, and Orlando to use as a home city, the city from where the travel initiates. In another embodiment of the invention, when the end user does not provide the home city, the invention guesses a home location context from the set of predetermined cities.

Another equally preferred embodiment of the invention provides a predetermined list of home airports, whereby an end user can change the home airport by selecting from a pulldown list. Another embodiment of the invention guesses the home airport of the end user by using zip code information in a user profile of the end user.

It should be appreciated that the preferred embodiment of the invention comprises a one-to-one mapping of cities and airports.

The preferred embodiment of the invention presents a lot of different content in a categorized and organized way. The invention presents information that is static and dynamic, thus making the information as relevant as possible to the end user by having more information from which to choose. Thus, the end user can look at a variety of different categories, such as, for example, destination and/or interest.

An example of static information for the city of Paris is places to visit, which does not change over time. An example of dynamic information for the city of Paris is low fares from San Francisco to Paris, an event that is currently happening, a bargain, a package deal, and the like. Therefore, it should be appreciated that it is preferable that a combination of the static and dynamic information be presented and in such a way that the information is easy to look at.

The preferred embodiment of the invention comprises a search mechanism that determines the category for which the end user is requesting information. As the end user types in the word or phrase about which information is requested, the search mechanism figures out the appropriate category. For example, if the end user types in the word, skiing, the search mechanism determines skiing is an interest and not a destination, and pulls up the appropriate requested information. The claimed invention comprises at least the two categories, destination and interest.

Following is a preferred universal search algorithm according to the invention. An interest database is queried first. If there is a match, then information about interests is returned. If no match is found, then the destination database is queried. If a match is found, then information about that destination is returned. If no match is found, a spell checking tool, described in further detail below, is invoked.

It is should be appreciated that universal search also returns accurate and categorized information on predetermined keywords, such as, for example, "visa", "cars", and "hotels". Such keywords are added to the interest database and the interest database returns a match when an end user types in one of these keywords.

Also, if all these possibilities are exhausted, the search does a simple text search. That is, the end user receives information even if the end user entered a simple and/or non-travel specific search term such as "book".

The preferred embodiment of the invention comprises a spell checking tool. People often mistype and misspell words. The preferred embodiment of the invention comprises additional technology that suggests to the end user a word(s) intended by the end user. Essentially, the claimed invention guesses or anticipates what the end user wants. Also, the claimed invention preferably provides suggestions of possible spellings of a misspelled word.

Another example showing the use of the spell checking tool is when an end user types in LasVegas, *i.e.* with no spaces. The spell check tool determines that the end user intended the city, Las Vegas, and pulls up the appropriate information. Such a mistake is very common. The spell checking tool is intelligent enough to come back and actually show the end user results for Las Vegas, but it also preferably gives the end user suggestions for similarly sounding or similarly spelled words or phrases.

One embodiment of the invention assists the end user with entered city names that are ambiguous. For example, if an end user types in the name, San Jose, the end user is presented with a question prompting the end user to choose between the possibilities, San Jose, California, or San Jose, Costa Rica.

A preferred embodiment of the invention resolves ambiguity in the following manner. For example, if a user types Paris, in most cases such end user is referring to Paris, France and not Paris, Texas. The more popular cities, such as Paris, France are defined by a predetermined set of the top ambiguous cities. Using the predetermined set of top ambiguous cities, the universal search mechanism first displays a results page for the corresponding popular city, and presented on that results page is an option for the end user to view a list of the other cities.

According to the preferred embodiment of the invention, an end user types in a word, the spell check tool makes intelligent guesses about what the term is, a number of databases are queried, some of which store information that is

static and some of which store information that is dynamic, and all disparate results are presented to the end user in one page, categorized in such a way that makes sense for the end user.

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram showing the components of the preferred embodiment of the invention. An end user makes a request and the request is sent to a web server 101. Resident on the web server 101 is the spell check tool 102, look up tables 103, and search code 104.

Referring to Fig. 1, the end user enters in input to the web server 101 and the input gets passed to the spell checker tool 102, which returns a correct spelling for the end user, if necessary. Then the input is passed to lookup tables to help determine matches, such as if the entered city, San Jose, is San Jose, Costa Rica or San Jose, California. Control is passed to the search code which then passes a corresponding query to a database 105 that returns the result of the query back to the web server 101.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the database 105 is a single database with different tables coupled to a feed system 106 or feed retrieval process. The feed system 106 retrieves content preferably from different partners 107, using FTP. The content is then categorized, customized, and stored in the database 105.

The feed retrieval process preferably runs off of a rules-based engine 108. In one embodiment, the feeds are custom coded. That is, a predetermined format is supplied to partners 107 to process content into the predetermined

format. XML is preferably used for the predetermined format because it is standard and universal. However, an equally preferred embodiment provides a more generic format for partners 107 to use. An exemplary example of XML parser rules is provided in the section, An Exemplary Example of XML Parser Rules, below.

Local Escapes.

The preferred embodiment of the invention comprises an implementation of the universal search referred to as local escapes. The idea is that instead of the end user being interested in a destination, the end user selects a home location. Local escapes then presents different kinds of information relevant to the current selected location to facilitate searches for the end user. For example, the local escapes feature might return the following information for a particular home location: a flight from the home location to popular destinations and/or events in the area of the home location.

The preferred embodiment of the invention provides a list from which the end user selects a home location. The list provided by the local escapes feature preferably has at least 50 cities from which the end user chooses a home location.

Another equally preferred embodiment of the invention provides a predetermined list of home airports, whereby an end user can change the home airport by selecting from a pulldown list. Another embodiment of the invention guesses the home airport of the end user by using zip code information in the profile of the end user.

As an example, the Lake Tahoe region of Northern California is very relevant to the San Francisco Bay Area even though it is actually a fair distance away, while Mount Shasta, on the other hand is not relevant.

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An exemplary sample of a tree structure used for categorizing cities and regions is provided in the section, An Exemplary Sample of a Tree Structure Used for Categorizing Cities and Regions below.

10 The object is to organize events based on locality. As another example, if an end user is looking for events in San Francisco, the local escapes feature preferably presents information from other nearby and relevant cities, such as events in Berkeley, Oakland, and possibly San Jose. That is, the local escapes feature presents information from a super set.

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In the World Wide Web (web) environment, it should be appreciated that the information is categorized, organized, and presented with the object of showing as much to the end user in a user-friendly way as possible on a minimum number of web pages, and preferably on a single web page. The system takes into consideration the constraint of presenting a lot of information in a relatively small space in such a way as to provide a good experience for the end user.

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Some examples of search results on a web page, according to the prior art is discussed with reference to Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 2 shows a web page from Preview Travel presenting search results for the city of Paris. Fig. 3 shows a

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web page from Expedia.com™ presenting search results for the city of Paris. It is noted that the information presented in both prior art references is from static sources.

5 In contrast, the universal search system is a complete travel tool that gives end users everything, from both static as well as dynamic sources at a glance in an organized fashion. The local escapes feature provides an at-a-glance compilation of things to do for the weekend in a specified area.

10 Fig. 4 shows an example of the main entry 401 into the universal search system according to the invention. Also, an end user can choose to use the local escapes feature 402.

15 Fig. 5 is an example of a search results web page for a destination according to the invention. In addition to a display of static information, information from dynamic sources are presented. Categories presenting dynamic information are Local Events 501 and Low Air Fares 502.

20 Fig. 6 is an example of a search results web page for an interest according to the invention. That is, Fig. 6 shows an example of a search results web page for the interest, skiing. Again, in addition to a display of static information, information from dynamic sources are presented. Some categories presenting dynamic information are Events 601 and Hot Deals 602.

It should be appreciated that the system provides a list in a pulldown list box 603 of predefined interest destinations, such as the popular ski resort city of Vail.

5 Fig. 7 is an example of a more page, *i.e.* a page shown to an end user after clicking a more hyperlink. It should be appreciated that the example shows matches for a combination of two categories, namely, for a destination and for an interest. More specifically, Fig. 7 shows 27 matches for the search phrase, "skiing vail."

10 Fig. 8 is an example of a web page showing content of the local escapes feature according to the invention. The local area chosen is San Francisco. The web page has a pulldown list box 801 comprising a predetermined list of 50 cities. A checkbox 802 is provided for the end user to indicate that the
15 selected city in the pulldown list box 801 is to be used as the default home location.

The preferred embodiment of the invention comprises a pulldown list box comprising a predetermined list of home airports for determining a home
20 location. In addition, the local escapes feature guesses the home airport of the end user by using the zip code stored in the profile of the end user.

A Hot Deals section 803 displays pertinent information in and around interesting and relevant areas of San Francisco, such as Napa Valley, Lake
25 Tahoe, and Carmel/Monterey.

It should be appreciated that information comprising static as well as dynamic is displayed preferably in a flexible fashion, as can be gleaned from the Fare Watch section 804. For example, weekend fares are displayed only on Wednesdays through Fridays so as not to clutter the web page unnecessarily on the other days for the end user.

Again, local events indigenous to the home location are displayed 805 for the delight of the end user. In this example, eclectic events, such as whale-watching and the Gilroy Garlic Festival are presented.

An Exemplary Sample of a Tree Structure Used for Categorizing Cities and Regions, as Applied to New York State. The state is broken down into the regions as follows:

New York:

New York City, NY;
Long Island, NY;
Hudson Valley & The Catskills, NY;
Central Leatherstocking, NY;
Lake Placid & The Adirondacks, NY;
West Central NY & The Finger Lakes;
Thousand Islands, Seaway, NY; and
Capitol Area (including Saratoga Springs).

Central Leatherstocking (a region) is further broken down into the following:

Cooperstown, New York, United States;
Oneida, New York, United States;
Hobart, New York, United States;

Herkimer, New York, United States; and
Bainbridge, New York, United States.

An Exemplary Example of XML Parser Rules

5 Two types of exemplary rules are provided for the XML parser:

1) dtd rule (See example festivals.dtd in Table A). This rule is used by all XML parsers, is provided by the feed provider, and is a technical requirement for all XML parsers; and

2) mapping rules (See example fes_events_map.xml also in Table A), created such that the XML parser takes the raw data and outputs the data in a format that can be stored into the database and used by the search engine.

Table A

```
<!ENTITY deg "i">
```

```
<!ELEMENT festivals.data (CALENDAREVENT)>
```

```
<!ELEMENT CALENDAREVENT (EVENT+)>
```

```
<!ELEMENT EVENT (EVENTNAME, STARTDATE, ENDDATE, DURATION?,  
INFOPHONE, EMAIL*,  
INFOFAX, URL*, DESCRIPTION, PERFORMERS*, CATEGORY+, SUBCATEGORY?,  
SUBJECT?, VENUE,  
VENUECITY, VENUESTATE, EVENTZIP?, EVENTCOUNTRY?, ORGANIZATION* )>
```

```
<!ATTLIST EVENT EVENTID ID #REQUIRED>
```

```
<!ELEMENT EVENTNAME (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST EVENTNAME length CDATA #FIXED "70">
```

```
<!ELEMENT STARTDATE (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST STARTDATE dateFormat NMTOKEN #FIXED "MDY">
```

<!ELEMENT ENDDATE (#PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST ENDDATE dateFormat NMTOKEN #FIXED "MDY">

<!ELEMENT DURATION (#PCDATA)>

<!ELEMENT INFOPHONE (#PCDATA)>

<!ELEMENT EMAIL (#PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST EMAIL length CDATA #FIXED "50">

<!ELEMENT INFOFAX (#PCDATA)>

<!ELEMENT URL (#PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST URL protocol NMTOKEN #FIXED "HTTP">

<!ELEMENT DESCRIPTION (#PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST DESCRIPTION length CDATA #FIXED "755">

<!ELEMENT PERFORMERS (#PCDATA)>

<!ELEMENT CATEGORY (#PCDATA)>

<!ELEMENT SUBCATEGORY (#PCDATA)>

<!ELEMENT SUBJECT (#PCDATA)>

<!ELEMENT VENUE (#PCDATA)>

<!ELEMENT VENUECITY (#PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST VENUECITY length CDATA #FIXED "50">

<!ELEMENT VENUESTATE (#PCDATA)>

<!ELEMENT EVENTZIP (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT EVENTCOUNTRY (#PCDATA)>

<!ELEMENT ORGANIZATION (#PCDATA)>

<!--Feed Mapping for Festival.com Events -->

<FEEDMAPPER INPUTFORMAT="xml" RECORD_DELIMITER="}" FIELDDELIMITER="|"
PARTNER="Festival.com" CATEGORY="Events">

5

<!--HEAD LINE-->

<!-- This contains the Head line -->

10

<RULE>

<OUTPUT TAGNAME="HEADLINE"/>

<INPUT COLUMNNO="2" CDATA="Yes"/>

15

</RULE>

20

<!--Start Date-->

<RULE>

25

<INPUT COLUMNNO="3"/>

<OUTPUT TAGNAME="START_DATE"/>

30

</RULE>

<!--End Date-->

<RULE>

35

<INPUT COLUMNNO="5"/>

<OUTPUT TAGNAME="END_DATE"/>

40

</RULE>

<!--Preparing the URL-->

<RULE>

5 <INPUT COLUMNNO="9"/>

 <OUTPUT TAGNAME="URL"/>

</RULE>

10

<!--Preparing the Description -->

<RULE>

15

 <!--Description-->

 <INPUT COLUMNNO="10"/>

20

 <OUTPUT TAGNAME="DESCRIPTION"/>

</RULE>

25

<!--PHONE-->

<RULE>

 <INPUT COLUMNNO="6"/>

30

 <OUTPUT TAGNAME="PHONE"/>

</RULE>

35

<!--EMAIL-->

<RULE>

40

 <INPUT COLUMNNO="7"/>

 <OUTPUT TAGNAME="EMAIL"/>


```

        <OUTPUT TAGNAME="SUBCATEGORY"/>

5      </RULE>

      <!--SUBJECT-->

10     <RULE>

        <INPUT COLUMNNO="14"/>

        <OUTPUT TAGNAME="SUBJECT"/>

15     </RULE>

      <!--ADDRESS-->

20     <RULE>

        <INPUT COLUMNNO="15"/>

        <OUTPUT TAGNAME="ADDRESS"/>

25     </RULE>

      <!--DEST_CITY-->

30     <RULE>

        <INPUT COLUMNNO="16"/>

35     <OUTPUT TAGNAME="DEST_CITY"/>

      </RULE>

40     <!--PERFORMERS-->

      <RULE>

```

```

    <INPUT COLUMNNO="11"/>

    <OUTPUT TAGNAME="PERFORMERS"/>
5
</RULE>

<!--DEST_STATE-->
10
<RULE>

    <INPUT COLUMNNO="17"/>

    <OUTPUT TAGNAME="DEST_STATE"/>
15
</RULE>

<!--DEST_ZIP-->
20
<RULE>

    <INPUT COLUMNNO="18"/>

    <OUTPUT TAGNAME="DEST_ZIP"/>
25
</RULE>

<!--DEST_COUNTRY-->
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<RULE>

    <INPUT COLUMNNO="19"/>

    <OUTPUT TAGNAME="DEST_COUNTRY"/>
35
</RULE>
40
<!--ORGANIZATION-->

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<RULE>

<INPUT COLUMNNO="20"/>

<OUTPUT TAGNAME="ORGANIZATION"/>

</RULE>

</FEEDMAPPER>

Although the invention has been described in detail with reference to particular preferred embodiments, persons possessing ordinary skill in the art to which this invention pertains will appreciate that various modifications and enhancements may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the claims that follow.